

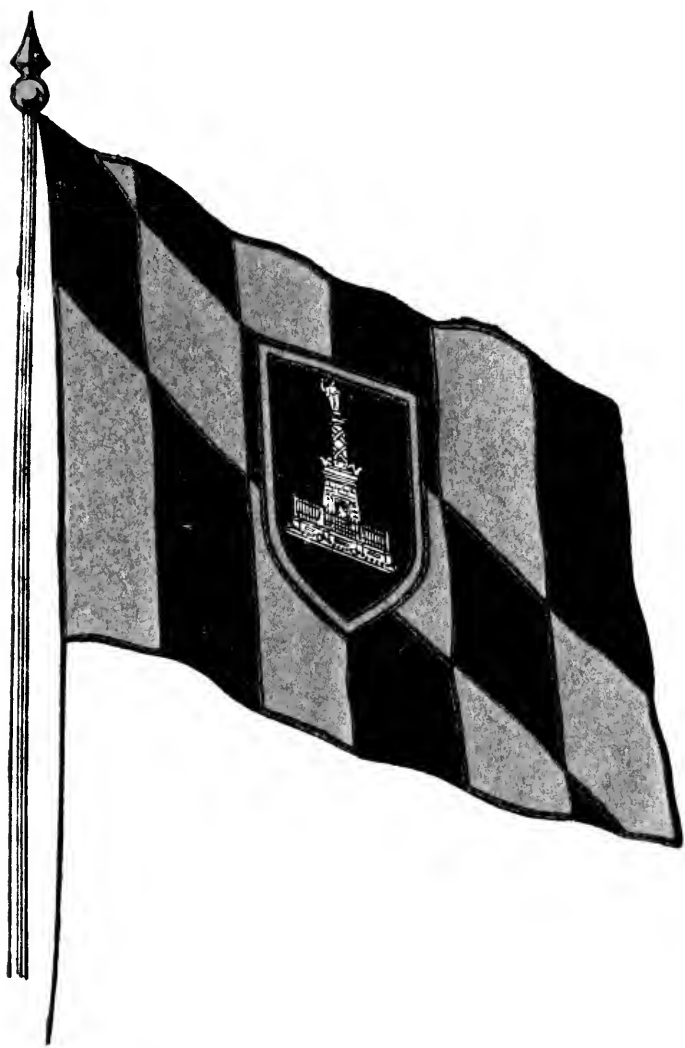
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Baltimore the Convention City



BALTIMORE'S GREAT CONVENTION HALL
FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY



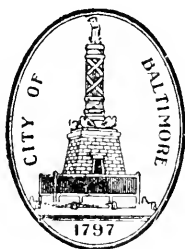


FLAG OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

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BY THE
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL
OF BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE

The Convention City



This Booklet,
Issued at the instance of Hon. James H. Preston, Mayor,
and Robert E. Lee, Director, Convention
Bureau, Baltimore, Md.,

... by ...

Wilbur F. Coyle, City Librarian.

Contains pictorial reproductions of a few of Baltimore's
many splendid buildings; its spacious parks;
its impressive monuments; its fine
hotels and theatres, as well
as certain interesting
facts concerning
the City

MEYER & THALHEIMER

1915



HON. JAMES H. PRESTON.
Mayor of Baltimore.

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Baltimore's Bureau of Conventions



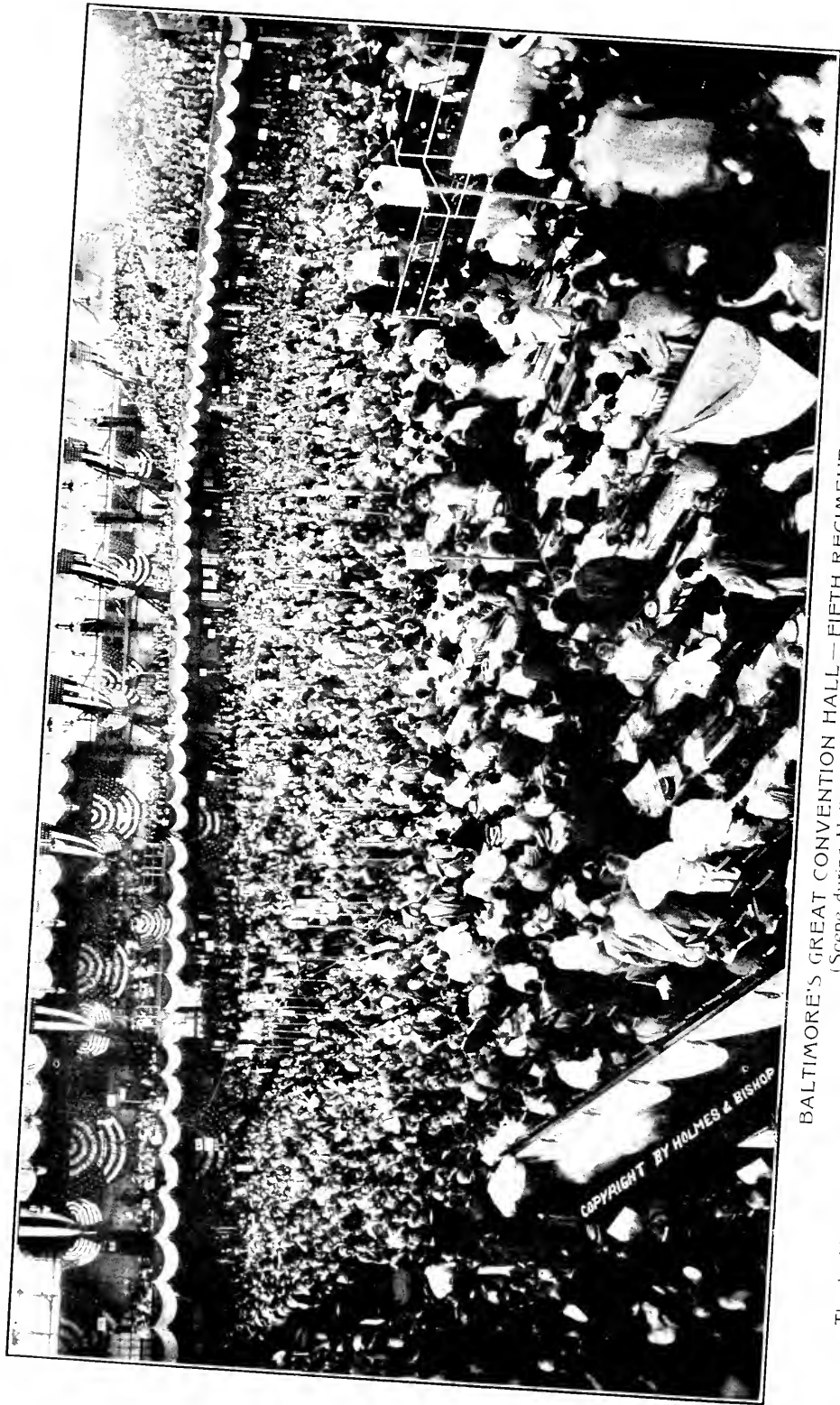
THE City of Baltimore has a regularly organized BUREAU OF CONVENTIONS, under a director, with headquarters at the City Hall. The object of this Bureau is to get, and keep, in touch with the officers and the personnel of organizations of every character, no matter where located, and to have them come to Baltimore.

The Bureau does more than extend a perfunctory invitation. It will co-operate with organizations in the fullest sense. It will render any assistance possible. It is in a position to give exhaustive information concerning the City, and to answer any of the multiplicity of questions presented organizations when their next convention is under consideration.

Do these organizations want to know hotel rates? Write the Bureau. Do they want to know anything pertaining to hotel accommodations? Write the Bureau. Do they want to know concerning railroads; about Baltimore's great convention halls; its street car system or anything of special interest to a given organization? Write the Bureau.

The Baltimore Bureau of Conventions is a labor-saving device. It will save organizations a lot of trouble, responsibility, and, what is more valuable than all—TIME. No financial obligation is incurred. There are no consultation charges. There is no cost. The Bureau has no private purpose to serve—USE IT.

Baltimore wants conventions because she is amply able to properly entertain and house them. She has the "plant"; hence she feels that in extending this invitation she is in a position to assume the agreeable responsibilities of host and to make her guests comfortable and contented, as well as welcome.



BALTIMORE'S GREAT CONVENTION HALL — FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
(Scene during National Democratic Convention, 1912)

The building cost \$450,000 and is 300 x 300 feet. This immense hall was designed to accommodate big conventions, as well as for military purposes.

Baltimore — *The Convention City*



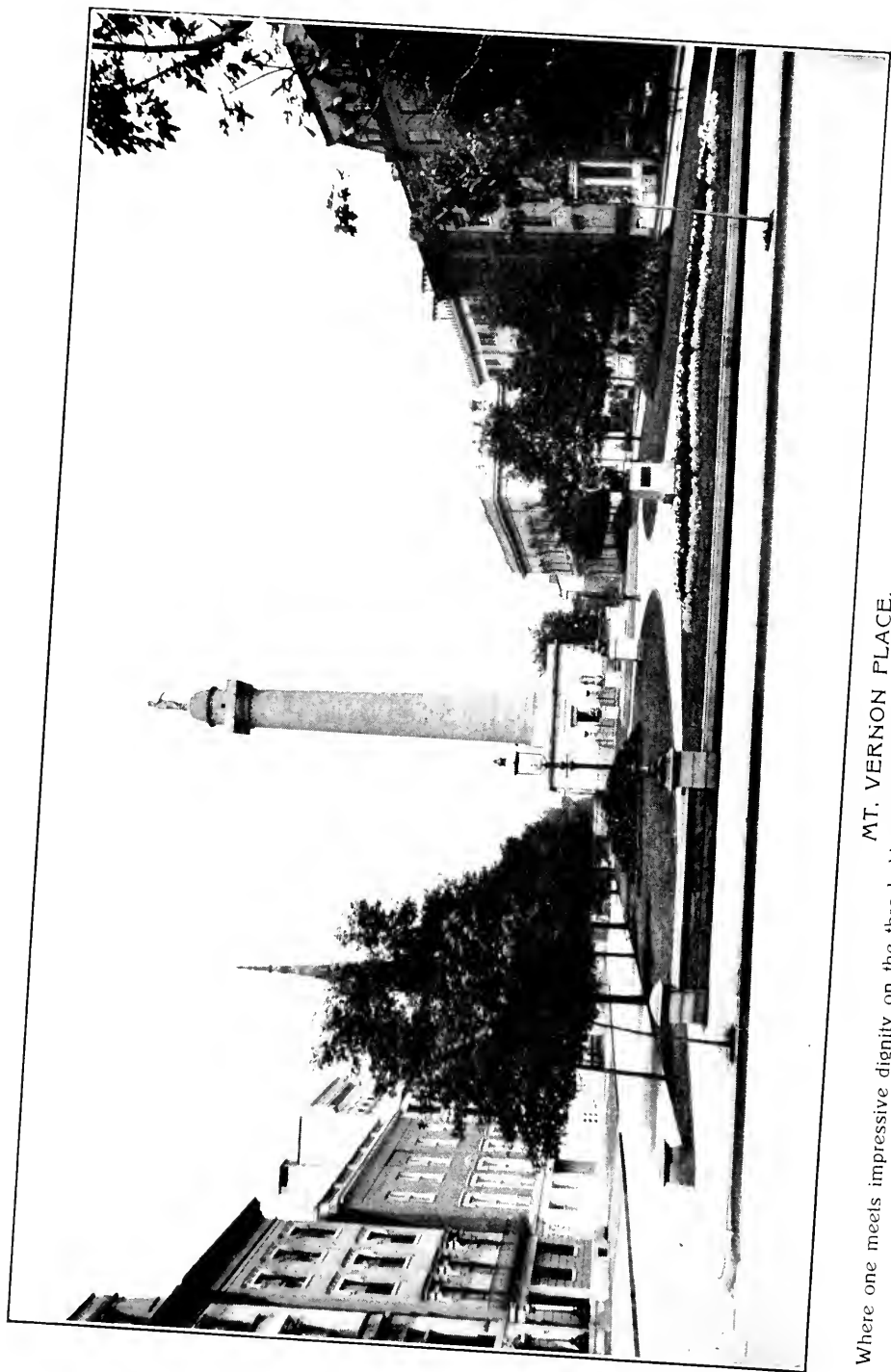
BALTIMORE has long been known as THE CONVENTION CITY—not a Convention City, but *the* Convention City; hence to acquire the reputation it enjoys in this connection it must have something exceptional to recommend it, for a city is not selected for a convention merely because it is a city, but because it has some peculiarity which makes it pre-eminently desirable. All cities have buildings of one kind or another, many have certain things in common, yet all do not attract with equal force.

Oh! Baltimore has its massive public buildings, its big hotels, splendid theatres, its skyscrapers, great tribute to the architectural genius of the age; Baltimore has all a big, modern city is supposed to have, and—then it has more. It has what the builders cannot build; what the architects cannot plan; what the divinity of the sculptor's art cannot create, namely, that indefinable quality, called character; charm; individuality; personality, if you will.

In an individual it might be referred to as personal magnetism—a something that cannot be described, yet one is definitely conscious of its pleasing influence.

Here is a city teeming with all the confusing activities of business and strenuous industrial enterprise, yet one realizes that this is not its all in all. There is something more to Baltimore than the interminable strife for the almighty dollar. True it is that in material things Baltimore is full of aggressive energy, but this energy has not had a throttling or sordid influence upon its social life. In the rush of things Baltimore has time to tarry and extend the hand of friendship and hospitality to the stranger.

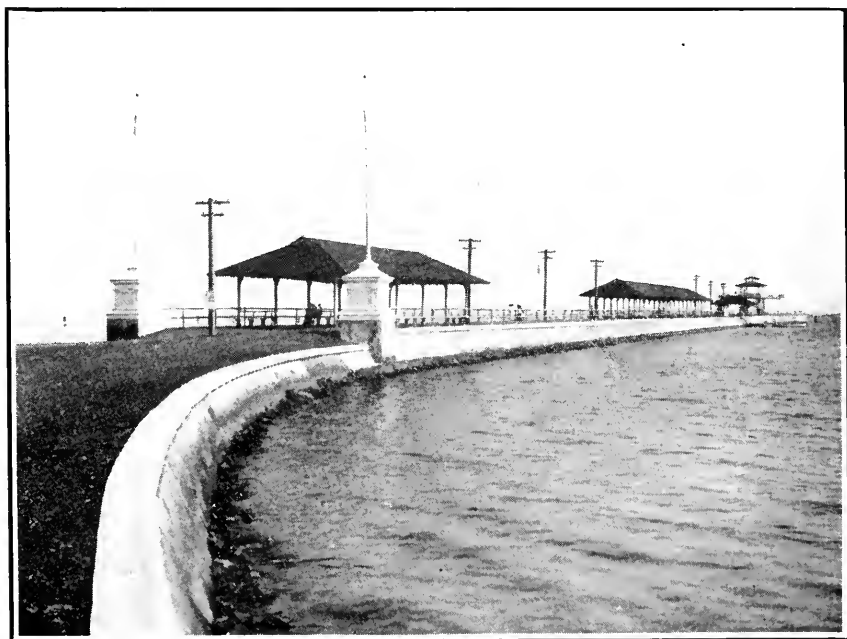
Yet this is the mere expression of habit; a habit of nearly two hundred years; a habit handed down from generation to generation; a habit that is more than a habit since it becomes a fixed law—the law of courtesy.



Where one meets impressive dignity on the threshold of teeming city life. This thoroughfare has been pronounced to be one of the most beautiful spots in any city of the world.

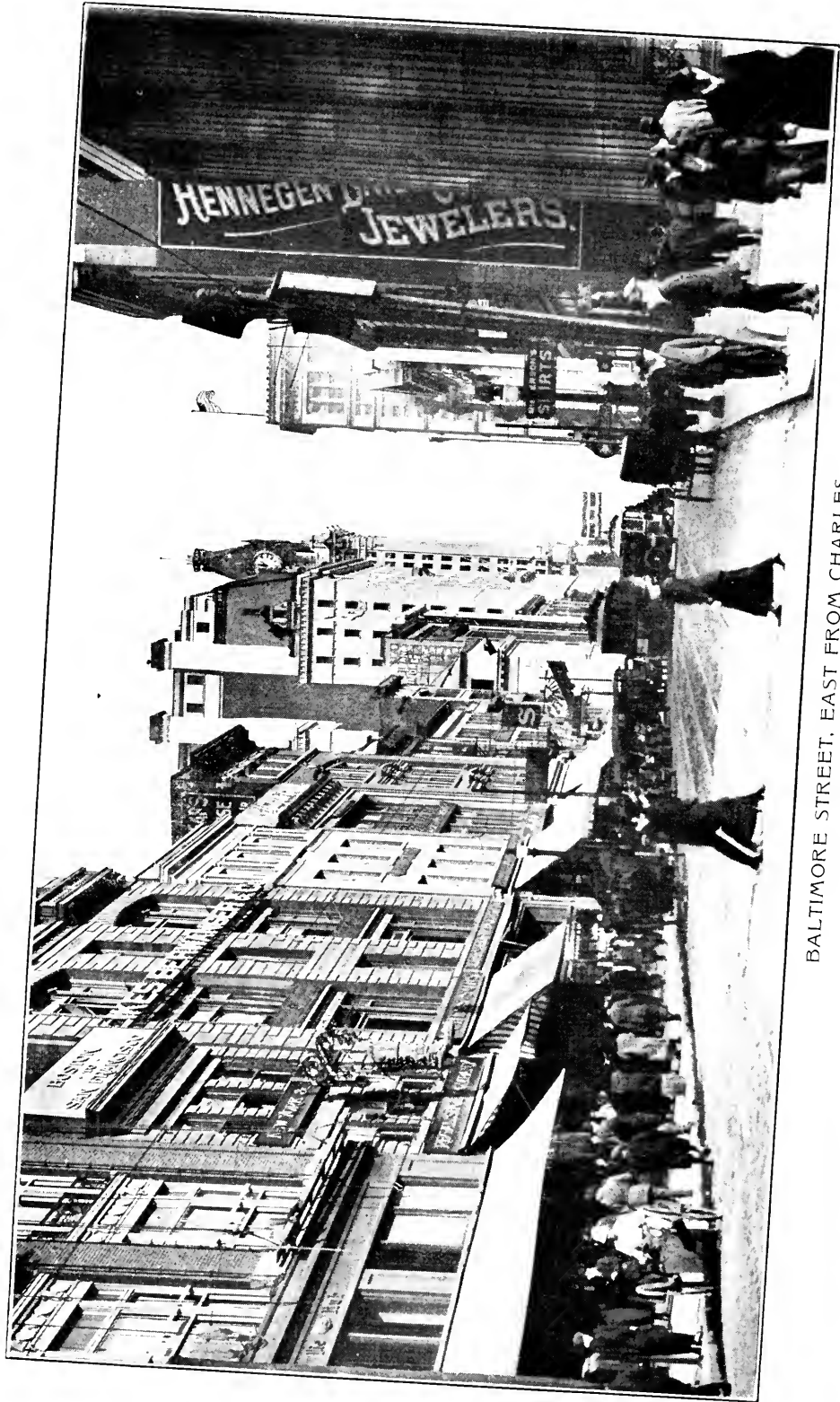
Washington Monument, the first monument erected to George Washington.

Baltimore reveres its traditions; is proud of its history, glories in its honored past. It is living in the fullness of the present, and views the future with the utmost confidence. Conventions coming to Baltimore will find a city throbbing with business vitality; a city set in a pleasing Southern environment, where the harmonious blending of influences, all its own, soften the rough and tumble of modern life.



ONE OF BALTIMORE'S SALT WATER RETREATS.

From this pleasure resort pier one gets a view, obstructed only by the horizon, down the Chesapeake Bay. Here is another illustration of the utility of Baltimore's splendid waterfront situation. In a few minutes one may get from the center of the City to a place like this, where sea breezes and soft-shell crabs make a rather alluring combination.



BALTIMORE STREET, EAST FROM CHARLES.

Baltimore's Fine Convention Halls



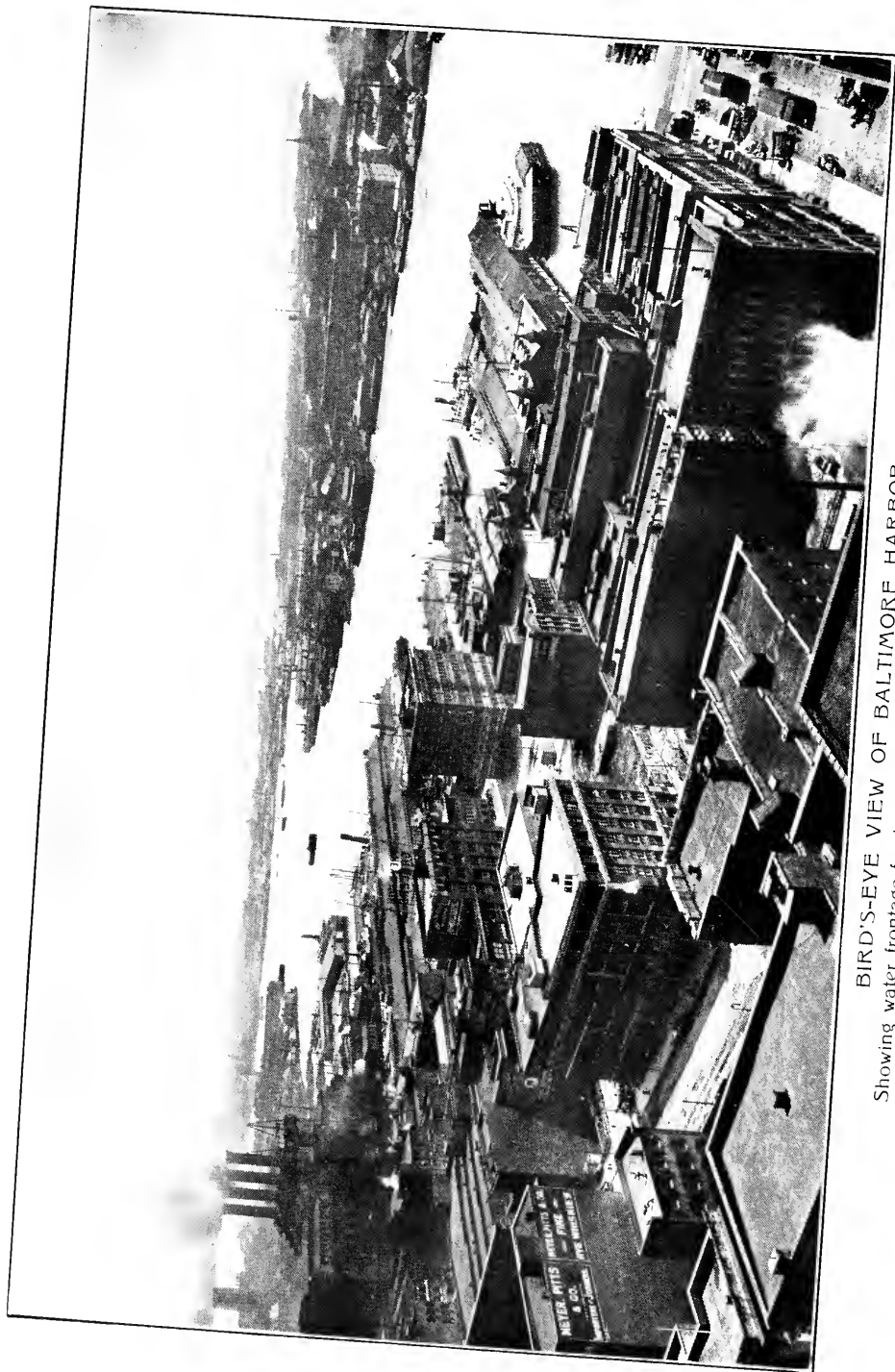
IN inviting conventions to Baltimore the City feels it has something very attractive and advantageous to offer in the way of halls. Baltimore's claim to superiority in this respect is put forth without the slightest misgiving; for the City is equipped with halls that will meet the requirements of any convention, be the demand large or small.

Persons who have attended conventions realize how important it is that commodious, sanitary, well lighted and well aired buildings be provided, and it is just such that Baltimore places at the disposal of its guests.

Conventions assemble primarily to transact important business. Delegates may be compelled to practically live in the convention hall for days. If this room is ill-conditioned, badly lighted, crowded or poorly equipped, delegates suffer accordingly. The deliberations become an ordeal, and the meeting that was anticipated with so much pleasure resolves itself into a disappointment.

Baltimore has solved this problem by having State and Municipal owned halls, which are maintained largely for convention purposes.

The great Fifth Regiment Armory is one of these. It was here the National Democratic Convention, that nominated President Wilson, met. Thousands attended each session, but the colossal structure was equal to the extraordinary demands of the occasion. The armory, as stated, was planned for conventions as well as for military purposes. It cost \$450,000. It is 290 by 360 feet and has a main room of 200 by 300 feet. This space is unobstructed by columns and the hall can, without discomfort to the occupants, seat 16,000 persons. The gallery will seat 4,000 additional, and around the main audi-



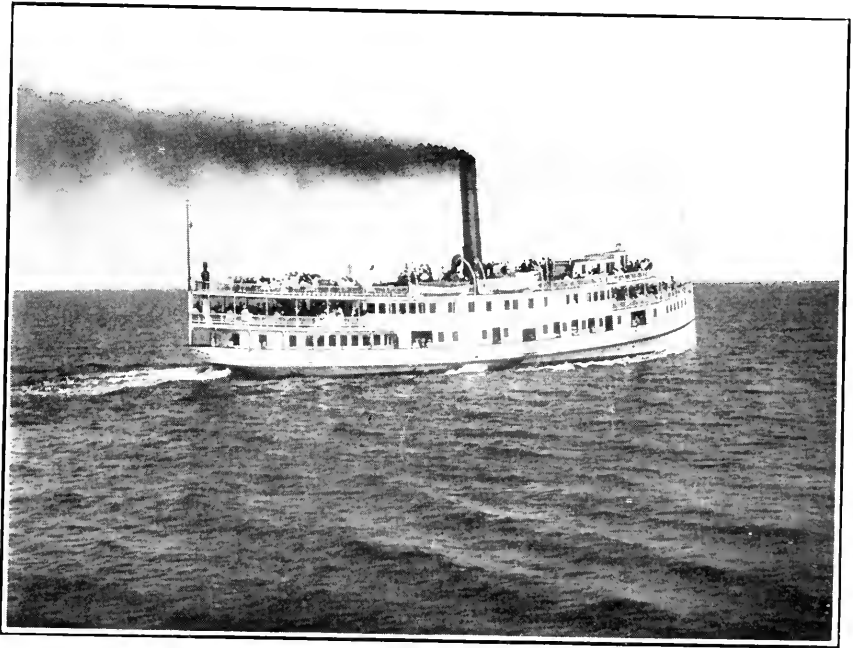
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BALTIMORE HARBOR.
Showing water frontage for terminal development and industrial opportunities.

torium are a multiplicity of committee rooms, capable of accommodating several thousand persons.

Holliday Street Theatre, owned by the City, is another of Baltimore's convention halls. This will house gatherings that demand a seating capacity of about 2,000.

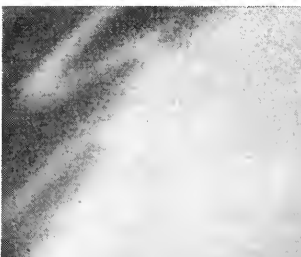
Aside from the buildings mentioned, all the hotels in Baltimore have halls especially for smaller conventions.

There is also the Lyric, a big auditorium, and a variety of other places, concerning any one, or all, of which the Bureau of Conventions is in a position to give detailed information.



ON A CRUISE DOWN THE BROAD CHESAPEAKE.

Visitors should not miss the chance to take a trip on the Bay, sniff the salt air, and come back feeling "fine." Many boats of the character shown daily ply the Patapsco River and Bay, leaving Light Street or Pratt Street Wharves.



TYPES OF HOTELS.

Baltimore hotels are modern and commodious. The City is equipped to comfortably and hospitably house thousands of visitors. Hotel rates are moderate and service excellent.

Belvedere—Charles and Chase Sts.
Emerson—Baltimore and Calvert Sts.

Stafford—Charles and Madison Sts.
Rennert—Liberty and Saratoga Sts.

Baltimore's Splendid Hotels



BALTIMORE has splendid hotels. In this respect it is abreast of any city of its size in the country, and far ahead of many. Just at present it is better equipped than ever, owing to the recent establishment of several large hotels.

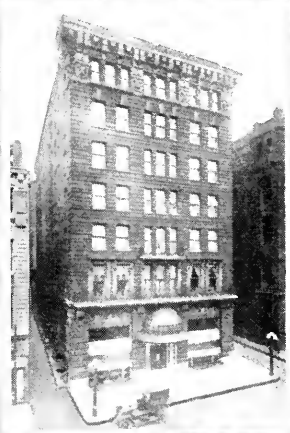
These are great institutions; designed on a large scale, built on a large scale and operated in accordance with advanced ideas and methods. There are scores of hotels, so the visitor will have no difficulty finding accommodations at reasonable rates—one dollar, to one dollar and a half up.

During extraordinary occasions, as conventions, celebrations, etc., the hotels of Baltimore can comfortably house thousands in excess of the normal floating population, nor do hotels under such conditions seize the opportunity of an abnormal demand to raise rates.

They play fair.

Baltimore is famous as the gastronomic center of the United States, and visitors are assured that the City's famed hospitality is no myth. It has made a study of the "CRAVINGS OF THE INNER MAN, AND HOW THEY CAN BE SATISFIED." Hence Baltimore hotels know how to stimulate these aforesaid cravings, and, what is better still, how to satisfactorily abate them. It is a notorious fact that convention delegates bring their appetites with them, and it is comforting to know in advance that the place where the convention is scheduled to take place is able to meet the situation in a gastronomic sense. It contributes to one's sense of security, and peace of mind, to say the least.

The investigators for the British Board of Trade, who recently made a study of living conditions in American cities, were greatly impressed with the advantage Baltimore enjoys in respect to food.



BALTIMORE'S HOTELS—Continued.

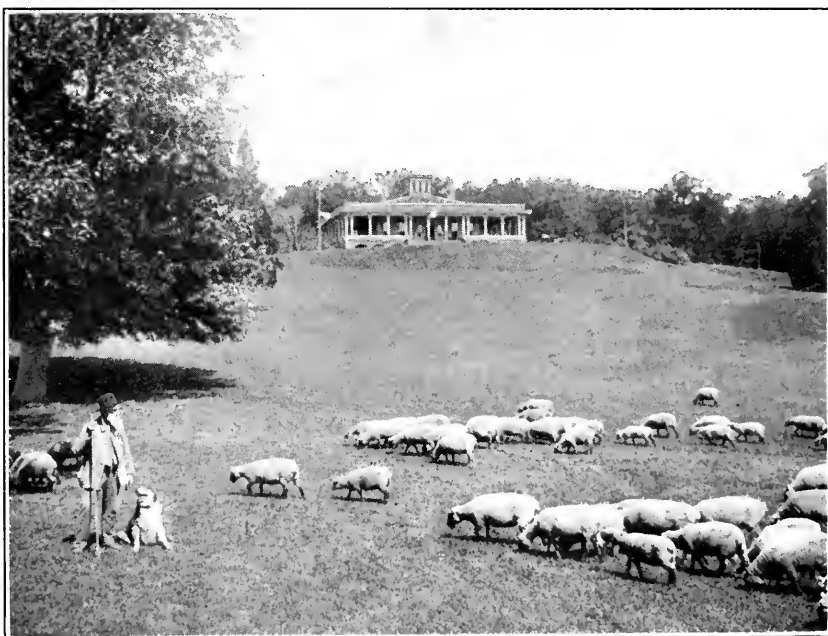
These buildings, while architectural opposites, are similar in that they are populated by well-fed and very comfortably conditioned guests.

Raleigh—Fayette and Holliday Sts.

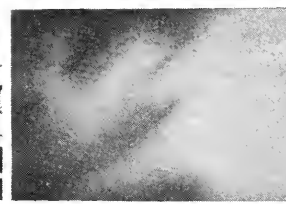
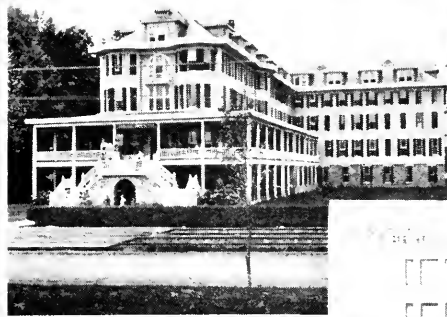
Kernans—Franklin St., near Eutaw. New Howard—Howard St., near Baltimore.
Caswell—Baltimore and Hanover Sts.

“Baltimore,” said this report, “is a noted food supply center—fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and meat are produced in the fertile districts of the State of Maryland, and the shores of the Chesapeake are especially favorable for those branches of agriculture. The City is remarkable among the large cities of the United States for the abundance and varied character of its retail markets.”

Baltimore is singularly fortunate, as the British report says. Things regarded as luxuries elsewhere are here matters of every-day, commonplace diet. The City being situated within two hours' ride of the mountains, and at the very door of a great trucking region (the adjacent counties of Maryland), has a wonderful advantage. The great Chesapeake Bay and the Patapsco River yield up an enormous supply of crabs, oysters and fish. Several lines of steamers bring tropical fruits in abundance. Maryland is the home of the terrapin and the canvas-back duck, and in Baltimore, where these delicacies are properly prepared, they are consumed in large quantities.



THE SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK—DRUID HILL PARK.



BALTIMORE'S HOTELS—Continued.

Baltimore boasts a variety of types of hotels: hence visitors are not restricted in their choice.

Woodland Hall—Garrison Ave.,
Forest Park.
Mt. Holly Inn—Western suburb.

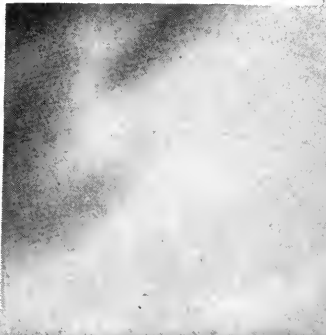
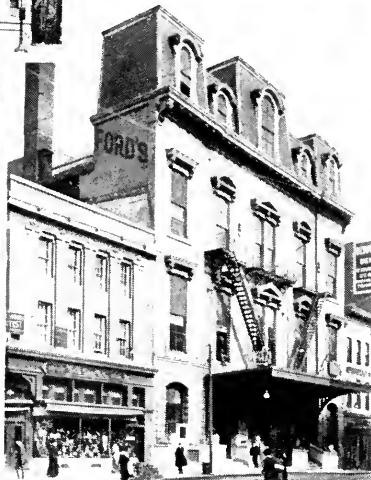
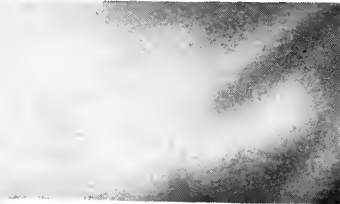
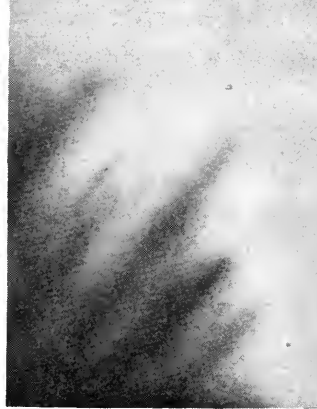
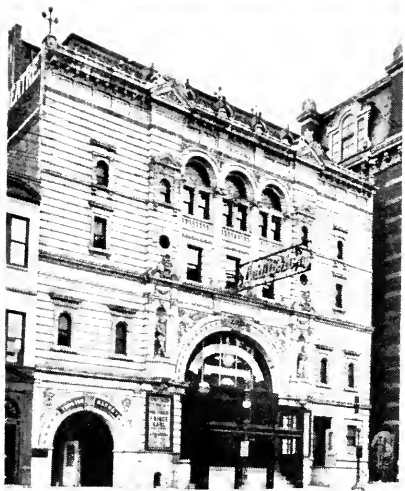
Hotel Lexington—Lexington and
Holliday Sts.
Hotel Joyce—Camden St.,
near Howard.

Baltimore's Theatres



HERE are times when convention delegates should play, for all work and no play makes a mighty dull delegate. Conventions, it is true, are held for business purposes, but it is equally true that there are times when it is not only perfectly proper, but highly beneficial, that serious things be forgotten and diverting pleasures substituted. If this were not the case, very few persons would care to attend conventions. Rob these gatherings of their amusement and social features and the convention not only becomes less attractive, but its work is not so well done. Apropos thereof, it may be repeated that Baltimore has many diverting amusements and interesting features, and it goes without saying that its theatres form an important part of these.

Everything good in the theatrical line is to be seen in Baltimore. One may take one's choice from grand opera (in season) to first-class vaudeville. "The passing show" of the moment may be seen in any of its phases—opera, tragedy, comedy—one has but to choose. Moreover, these shows are seen under the most pleasing surroundings. The theatres of Baltimore are well worth while. They are all commodious; they are modern; they are attractive. The Academy of Music, Ford's Grand Opera House, the Hippodrome, Maryland, Auditorium, the Garden, the Lyric (where the grand operas are sung) are right up to the mark, and there are many others that might be mentioned if space would permit. A multiplicity of motion-picture theatres, within easy distance of any point where conventions are likely to assemble, are not to be overlooked, so the visitor may feel assured that Baltimore understands and appreciates the efficacy of proper amusement and is amply prepared to meet the situation.



SEVERAL OF BALTIMORE'S FINE THEATRES.

Visitors to Baltimore are assured in advance that they will see the best of "The Passing Show" under most pleasing conditions.

Auditorium—Howard St., near Franklin.
Academy of Music—
Howard St., near Franklin.

Ford's Opera House—
Fayette St., near Eutaw.

Conventions Held in Baltimore



STATEMENT in detail of the important conventions held in Baltimore, even if limited to the last few years, would be entirely too voluminous for a little publication such as this booklet. The City has had the distinction of entertaining many notable gatherings—religious, political, fraternal, civic and industrial.

The National Democratic Convention which nominated President Wilson, and which was consequently of tremendous historic import, met at Baltimore. In fact, the first National political convention ever held assembled here in 1831. Prior to that time nominations were made in various ways: by Congressional caucus at Washington; by common consent or by legislative endorsement. During the early and middle of the last century this City was the scene of numerous other National conventions, as the following list, giving the nominees for President and Vice-President, will show:

- 1831—September 26th. Anti-Masonic Convention.
President, WILLIAM WIRT, Maryland.
Vice-President, AMOS ELLMAKER, Penna.
- 1831—December 12th. Republican Convention.
President, HENRY CLAY, Kentucky.
Vice-President, JOHN SERGEANT, Penna.
- 1832—May 21st. Democratic Convention.
President, ANDREW JACKSON, Tennessee.
Vice-President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, New York.
- 1835—May 20th. Democratic Convention.
President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, New York.
Vice-President, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Kentucky.
- 1840—May 5th. Democratic Convention.
President, MARTIN VAN BUREN, New York.
Vice-President, no nomination.



BALTIMORE'S THEATRES—Continued.

The City's amusement "plant" is very extensive. One may choose any form of theatrical entertainment, from high-class vaudeville to grand opera.

Lyric—Mt. Royal Ave. and Cathedral St.

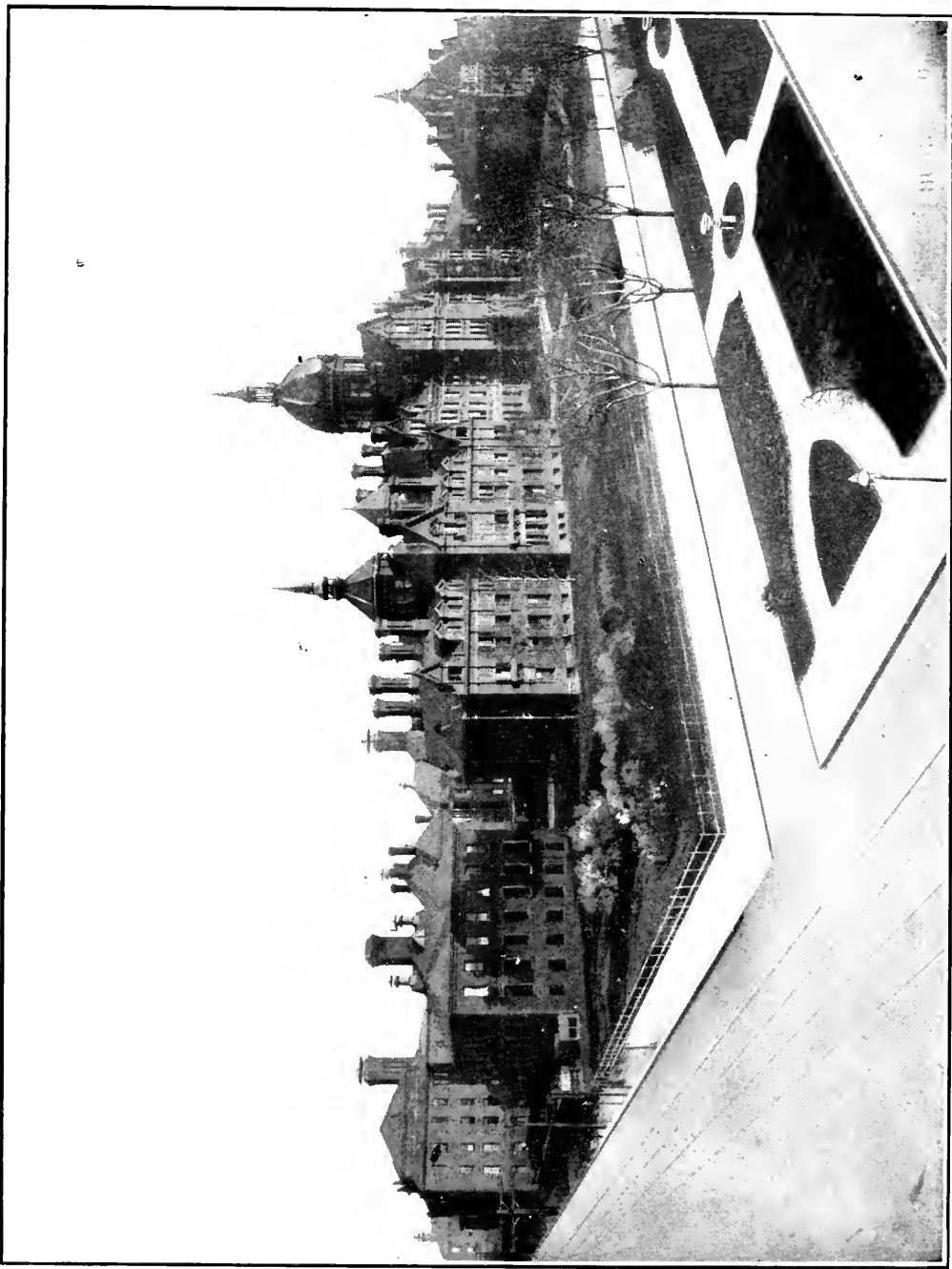
Maryland—Franklin St. near Eutaw.

Garden (interior view)—Lexington St.,

Hippodrome
Eutaw St., near Baltimore

near Park Ave.

- 1844—May 1st.....Whig Convention.
 President, HENRY CLAY, Kentucky.
 Vice-President, THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey.
- 1844—May 27th-29th.....Democratic Convention.
 President, JAMES K. POLK, Tennessee.
 Vice-President, GEORGE M. DALLAS, Penna.
- 1848—May 22nd-26th.....Democratic Convention.
 President, LEWIS CASS, Michigan.
 Vice-President, WM. O. BUTLER, Kentucky.
- 1852—June 1st-6th.....Democratic Convention.
 President, FRANKLIN PIERCE, New Hampshire.
 Vice-President, WM. R. KING, Alabama.
- 1852—June 16th-19th.....Whig Convention.
 President, WINFIELD SCOTT, New Jersey.
 Vice-President, WM. A. GRAHAM, North Carolina.
- 1856—September 17th-18th, Whig Convention.
 President, MILLARD FILLMORE, New York.
 Vice-President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, Tennessee.
- 1860—May 9th.....Constitutional Union Convention.
 President, JOHN BELL, Tennessee.
 Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT, Massachusetts.
- 1860—June 18th-23rd.....Democratic Convention—Adjourned Meeting.
 President, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Illinois.
 Vice-President, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, Georgia.
- 1860—June 18th-28th.....The Breckinridge Democratic Convention.
 President, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Kentucky.
 Vice-President, JOSEPH LANE, Oregon.
- 1864—June 7th.....Regular Republican Convention.
 President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Illinois.
 Vice-President, ANDREW JOHNSON, Tenn.



THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL.

Baltimore's world-famous institution. Not only is it a splendid hospital, but has connected with it a great medical school.

- 1872—July 9th.....Democratic Convention.
President, HORACE GREELEY, New York.
Vice-President, B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
- 1912—June 25th-July 3rd...Democratic Convention.
President, WOODROW WILSON, New Jersey.
Vice-President, THOS. R. MARSHALL, Indiana.

OTHER NOTABLE CONVENTIONS

Aside from the foregoing, Baltimoreans remember with pleasure the great Saengerfest, the conventions of the Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the League of American Municipalities, Methodist Episcopal General Conference, Advertising Clubs of America, Second National Conference on City Planning, Christian Endeavor Convention, and a large number of similar gatherings.



A MOTOR BOAT DASH.

This thoroughly modern sport, with all its exciting accompaniments, is in great vogue among Baltimore watermen. The speed attained by these little boats is marvelous.



BALTIMORE'S PARKS.

Baltimore has a multiplicity of parks and squares, comprising hundreds of acres. The reservations are among the most important features of the City. These views give a glimpse of sections of famous Druid Hill Park, which has an area of 800 acres.

Madison Avenue Entrance.
The Lake Driveway.
Boat Lake.

Parks of Baltimore



BALTIMORE has a splendid system of parks. These are one of the features of the City. The reservations are, or will be, all connected; that is, they may be reached one from the other by especially constructed boulevards, the whole system being generally referred to as "Baltimore's chain of parks."

The City for years has been blessed with an abundance of park area, but very recently large sections of the suburbs, north and west, were acquired, which added many acres of beautiful and picturesque territory.

The topography of the country is in some instances almost mountainous, with beautiful streams winding in and out, the scene retaining much of its natural environment.

Druid Hill is Baltimore's largest park. It is famous, for among the parks of the country it is unequaled in natural beauty. It has an area of nearly 700 acres.

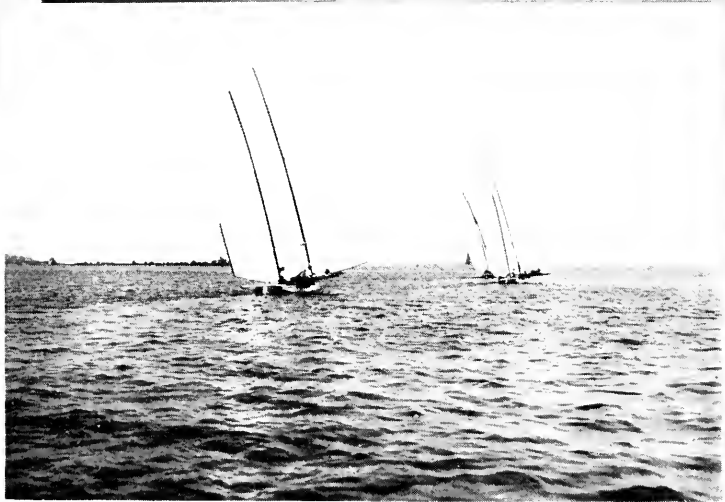
The rugged scenery of Gwynn's Falls Park, through which flows the stream Gwynn's Falls, at times rushing like a torrent, arises to challenge Druid Hill's claim to pre-eminent beauty. Here nature's handiwork is sublime.

Baltimore has over half a hundred parks and squares, totaling in area about 2,500 acres.



HISTORIC FORT McHENRY.

Now a City park. The unsuccessful bombardment of this fortification by the British in 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."



RACING ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

All cities have buildings of one kind or another; many have certain things in common, but none have Baltimore's splendid water front with the unrivaled opportunities it affords for pleasure.

Baltimore's Excellent Climate



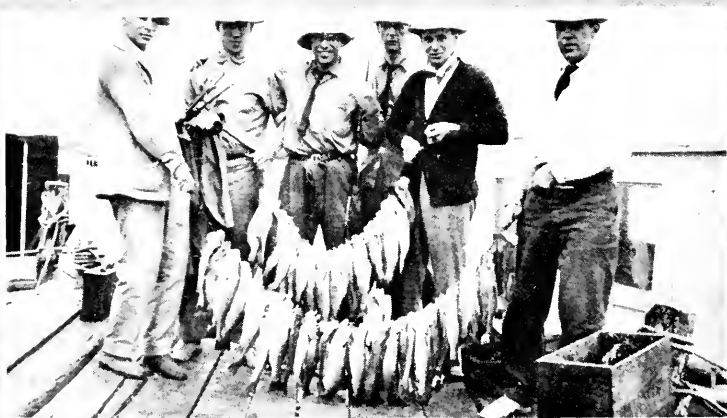
BALTIMORE has an excellent climate. The City is so situated that it does not experience the extremes of weather. It is free from the rigors of the North and yet it is not inflicted with the continued enervating heat of the South. The changing seasons are one of the delights of the locality. There is no monotony; no prolonged hot, dry spell to face in summer, and no long, dreary, severe winter, with its accompanying hardships. The winters are short, being relieved by beautiful spring and fall conditions. The rainfall is well distributed throughout the year and destructive storms are practically unknown.

Baltimore is, likewise, free from all other elemental disturbances, which, in some sections, are a source of constant unrest if not actual peril.

AQUATIC SPORTS—FISHING—BOATING

Miles of waterfront afford unlimited opportunities for aquatic sports. Yachting, boating, crabbing, fishing are pastimes within reach of every visitor.

Any man may possess a little power or sail boat, which at once extends his suzerainty, not only over the Patapsco River, but the great Chesapeake Bay. Here he may disport himself at will. Baltimore offers a great opportunity to the man with a boat. A race on the Patapsco, between the trained crews of rival clubs, is a sight never to be forgotten.



IN THE REALM OF THE SPORTSMAN.

Mr. Sportsman, these pictures are for your especial benefit. Isn't a visit to Baltimore worth while if only to go down to the water front and make a catch like this, or shoot the far famed Maryland canvas-back, like the chap in the "blind"?

POINTS OF INTEREST IN BALTIMORE

Note—The places listed are approximately contiguous; that is, in order named, one is not far removed from another. Hence, it will be possible to "swing around the circle" by going from point to point, beginning at Washington Monument.

Washington Monument (180 feet high).—The first monument to George Washington. Charles and Monument Sts. (Mount Vernon Place).

In the immediate vicinity of the monument is:

The Peabody Institute, embracing school of music; art gallery; library; statuary and paintings.

About the monument are the statues of:

George Peabody, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, General John Eager Howard, Severn Teackle Wallis.

Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.—N. E. corner Monument and Charles Sts. (Mt. Vernon Place). Attached to the wall of this building is a tablet bearing the following inscription: "Francis Scott Key, author of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' departed this life on the site of this building, January 11, 1843."

Walters Art Gallery.—The finest private art collection in America. N. W. corner Charles and Centre Sts.

Unitarian Church—Magnificent specimen of colonial architecture. N. W. corner Charles and Franklin Sts.

Y. M. C. A. Building.—Cathedral and Franklin Sts.

Calvert Hall College.—S. W. corner Cathedral and Mulberry Sts. A tablet attached to the walls of this building marks the site of encampment of Army of Count Rochambeau on their return from Yorktown.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Cathedral and Mulberry Sts.

Cardinal's Residence.—Charles and Mulberry Sts.

Lexington St., west of Charles St., is a tablet marking Crooked Lane, a part of the Great Eastern Highway between North and South in Revolutionary days.

Enoch Pratt Free Library.—Main building. Mulberry, near Cathedral St.

The Johns Hopkins University Buildings.—Howard St. and Druid Hill Ave.

Baltimore City College —Howard St., opposite Centre.

Lee House.—Residence of General R. F. Lee (with U. S. Engineer Corps) during erection of Fort Carroll at entrance to Baltimore Harbor. Madison Ave., near Biddle St.

Fifth Regiment Armory.—Baltimore's great convention hall. Hoffman and Bolton Sts.

Mount Royal Station, B. and O. R. R.—Cathedral St., Preston St. and Mt. Royal Ave.

Bryn Mawr School —Cathedral and Preston Sts.

Revolutionary War Monument.—M. Royal Ave., Cathedral and Oliver Sts.

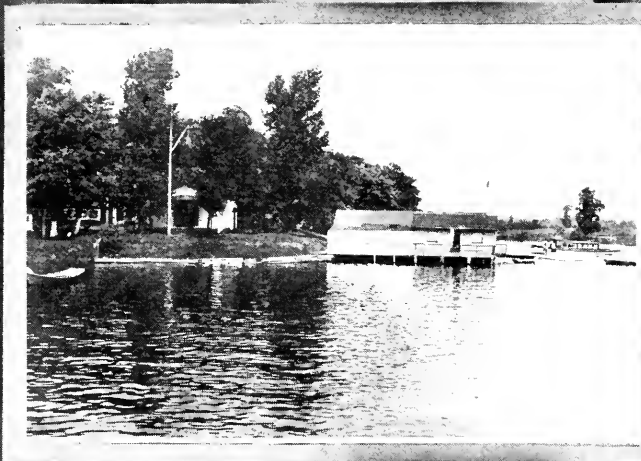
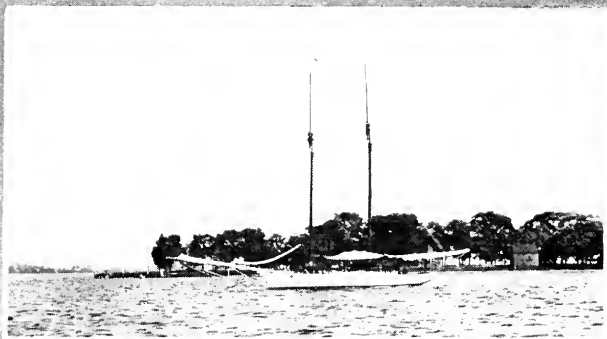
Union Station, Penna. R. R.—Charles St. and Jones Falls

Polytechnic Institute—North Ave., Calvert St. to Guilford Ave.

Goucher College, formerly "Woman's College"—St. Paul St., between 22d and 24th Sts.

Homewood Park, Johns Hopkins University Buildings —Charles St. and University Parkway.

Druid Hill Park.—Six hundred and seventy-four acres, noted for its natural beauty. One of the finest parks in America.



A YACHTSMAN'S HAVEN.

Waters contiguous to Baltimore have many snug harbors and safe anchorages. Boat clubs are numerous along the shores; the whole situation being one of enjoyable aquatic activity.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.—Druid Hill Park, between Druid Lake and Mt. Royal Reservoir.

Watson Monument.—Mexican War shaft. Mt. Royal Ave. and Lanvale St.

Maryland Institute.—School of art and design. Mt. Royal Ave. and Lanvale St.

Confederate Monument.—Mt. Royal Ave., near Lanvale St.

Francis Scott Key Monument.—Erected to author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Lanvale St. and Eutaw Place.

Oheb Shalom Synagogue.—Eutaw Place and Lanvale St.

Lexington Market.—Baltimore's famous market. Lexington St., from Eutaw to Pearl Sts.

Edgar Allan Poe's Tomb.—In Westminster Presbyterian Churchyard. S. E. corner Fayette and Greene Sts.

Fourth Regiment Armory.—Fayette St. near Paca St

Maryland Workshop for the Blind.—S. W. corner Fayette and Paca Sts.

University of Maryland, home of the oldest medical college in the United States. Lombard and Greene Sts.

Camden Station, B. and O. R. R.—Camden and Eutaw Sts.

Mt. Clare Shops, B. and O. R. R.—Where early locomotives were built. Pratt St., from Poppleton to Carey Sts.

Carroll Park.—With colonial mansion of Charles Carroll, barrister. The oldest house in Baltimore. Monroe St and B. and O. R. R.

Fort McHenry.—During bombardment of which Francis Scott Key composed "The Star-Spangled Banner"

Fort Carroll—Midstream at entrance of Baltimore harbor. Erected 1848-1852 under direction of General R. E. Lee, then of U. S. Engineers.

Piers at which large ocean steamers dock.—Locust Point, near Fort McHenry.

Riverside Park.—Formerly Fort Covington, which prevented a land attack upon Fort McHenry during bombardment in 1814. Randall and Johnson Sts.

Federal Hill Park.—Used as a fort during the Civil War. Hughes St. and Battery Ave.

Armistead Monument.—To memory of Lieutenant-Colonel George Armistead, War 1812-14. Federal Hill Park.

Otterbein Church, the oldest church building in Baltimore.—Conway St., near Sharp St.

Where the Fire of 1904 Started.—S. E. corner German and Liberty Sts.

Congress Hall.—A tablet on the wall east side of Liberty St., south of Baltimore St., says:

"On this site stood Old Congress Hall, in which the Continental Congress met December 20, 1776, and on December 27, 1776, conferred upon General Washington extraordinary powers for the conduct of the Revolutionary War."

Baltimore and Ohio Office Building —Main offices B. and O R. R. N. W. corner Charles and Baltimore Sts.

Maryland Historical Society Building.—Historical documents, paintings, statuary, etc. N. W. corner St Paul and Saratoga Sts

Court House.—One of the finest Court House buildings in America. Calvert and Lexington Sts.

Battle or Baltimore Monument —Erected in memory of soldiers who fell in defense of Baltimore during British attack, September 12-13, 1814. Calvert St., between Fayette and Lexington Sts. (Monument Square).

Post Office.—Fayette and Calvert Sts.

City Hall.—Fayette, North, Holliday and Lexington Sts.

Merchants' Club.—German St between Calvert and South Sts. A tablet on the west wall says:

"Upon this site stood, from 1774 to 1786, the Lovely Lane Meeting House, in which was organized (December, 1784) the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

Custom House.—Gay and Lombard Sts.

Centre Market.—Market Place and Baltimore St.

President Street Station, P. B. & W. R. R.—President and Fleet Sts.

Shortly after leaving this depot, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was attacked, April 19, 1861.

The Flag House.—N. W. corner Albemarle and High Sts. In this building the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" was made.

Carroll Mansion.—N. W. corner Lombard and Front Sts. Where Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.

The Fallsway.—A street, completed in 1915, covering Jones Falls from Baltimore St. to Mt. Royal Ave.

Fallsway Monument (Fallsway and Chase St.) commemorating the completion of the Fallsway, a broad thoroughfare covering Jones Falls, from Mt. Royal Ave. to Baltimore St.

Wells and McComas Monument.—To the memory of two sharpshooters who shot Major General Ross, September 12, 1814. Ross commanded the British forces at Battle of North Point. Gay, Monument and Aisquith Sts.

Johns Hopkins Hospital.—World-famous institution Monument St. and Broadway.

Wilkey Monument.—To Thomas Wilkey, founder of first lodge Independent Order Odd Fellows in America. Broadway Square, near Fayette St.

Monument.—Ferdinand C. Latrobe, for seven terms Mayor of Baltimore. Baltimore St. and Broadway.

Patterson Park, one of Baltimore's finest public reservations.—Contains breastworks erected during War of 1812. Patterson Park Ave. and Baltimore St.

Columbus Monument.—In grounds of Samuel Ready School, North Ave and Broadway. The first monument erected in the United States to Christopher Columbus.

Eastern Female High School.—S. E. corner Broadway and North Ave.

Clifton Park.—With the summer residence of the late Johns Hopkins, founder of University and Hospital bearing his name.

Filtration Plant at Lake Montebello.

Meeting House near North Point Battlefield.

Dr. Houck's Acre, near North Point.—Site of first attack of the last important engagement before the declaration of peace, which ended the war of 1812.

Monument marking spot where General Ross, British commander, fell.

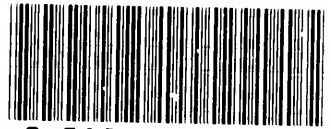
Sewerage Disposal Plant, Back River.

Maryland Steel Co. Plant, Sparrows Point.—Steamships, etc., are built and rails rolled.



BOAT LAKE — DRUID HILL PARK.

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